DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT. W. S. HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. HON. WM. H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA. FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN V. WRIGHT, OF MAURY.

BAD BEATTY, OF ORIO. An ignoramus, or a willful tiar, by the name of General Beatty, in a speech delivered at Troy, Miami county, Ohio, o : Saturday, stated that if the Damocrats were success-

First—Cut up Texas into five States, and thus gain eight additional senators, and virtually secure to the south for all time, full control of the United Bales senate.

Scond—They would reorganize the supreme court, and then sweep away the later amendments to the Third—They would put the Confederate soldiers on the pension rolls, and provide for the payment of the rebel debt, and of southern war claims.

Fourth—They would declare the emancipation proclamation, and the reconstruction acts of congress, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and demand payment for lost slaves.

Beatty knows, or eught to know, that the people of Texas are opposed to dividing their express the hope that it will be decided in a State under any protence; that the later or any amendments to the constitution cannot be swept away without the consent of twothirds of the States, and that all the southern States are specially pledged to these later amendments; that the constitution prohibits the recognition of the Condfederate soldier and rebel debt, and that since the Republican party paid \$100,000,000 of southern claims, most of which went into the pockets of Republican claim agents, nothing of that kind has been pecially opposed to recognizing these so-called or else he is grossly ignorant and therefore should not open his mouth to instruct are called southern claims. Our war account was squared at Appomattox. Slaves, bonds claims and pensions were all wiped out by the surrender of the armies of the south. We were stripped bare. Money, chattels, everything but the land was lost. We had to begin at the foundation again. This we did cheerfully. We have rebabilitated our homes, have repaired the waste places and have helped to maintain itte balance of trade with Europe by contributing over five thousand million deliars worth of cotton, tobacco and other products for experi since 1865. The south is for economy, i trenchment and reform, and her people will not lend themselves to any legislation that would run counter to a platform that is a flat contradiction of that which General Beatty declares is theirs.

THE END OF RACE HATREDS. So soon as the colored voters were invested with the right of suffrage they permitted themselves to be driven, like sheep to the shambles, into the "Loyal Leagues," where they swore borrid oaths that they make that relentless war upon their white employers which Hannibal, his infancy, swore he would upon Rome. For fifteen years the blacks have been true to their vows. But at last they have called a balt. - A light as bright as that which struck down San has penetrated their vision, and they are now reasoning among themselves with a philosophy which will dispel prejudice and finally solve the race problem. Oac. thousand colored people voted the Demccratic ticket in this county in the recent election, and this has done more to extermina e race prejudices than any event since the war. In all parts of the south the blacks are learning that the office-seeking carpetbaggers have for fifteen years made them "the howers of wood and drawers o! water," and for the future they propose to cultimore amicable relations with tiny is their own whether it be prosperity or adversity. The Greensboro (Ala) Watchman, says: "In several of the precints where there is a large majority of colored voters, they marched up to the polls and voted the straight Democratic ticket like free men, notwithstanding the efforts that were made to prevent their doing so. And the same may be said of them all over the State. There is no more pleasing feature of the late election in this State than the demonstrated fact that the colored voters have to a large extent thrown off the political shackles that have hitherto bound them, and have deterpalladium of our liberties, a free and untrammelled use of the right of suffrage." We hear the same report from every part of the south. The blacks begin to understand that the interests of the whites and blacks of the south are insequeable, and they no longer take a malicious delight in burling themselves against their white employers. first freed and inagainst their old masters, but they are learnnew departure, as will be seen from the proceedings of a public meeting held on Mon-

The colored Hancock and English club held a public meeting on the corner of Union and Cherry streats last night, which was attended by a crowd of about two hundred and fifty, the greater part being colored. Good order was maintained, and there was especially attention paid to the speakers, except from the outskit sof the crowd, where three or four disorderly negroes were standing and occadionally interrupted the speakers.

Bev. I. M. Williams was the first speaker. In a brief and impressive manuer he gave the reasons which inducated him in Johning the Lemocrats. The negroes he such had been led away by designing politicians too long and it was time they were beginning to speak and think for taemselves. One of the orators at the Republican convention on Saturd y

they are for the first time since the war prepared to discuss politics without prejudice.

We understand that in this county there are
many colored voters who announce their demany colored voters who announce their de-

termination to vote with the Democrate in November. This is the last great battle which the Republican party will ever fight. The election of [Hancock and the defeat of Garfield will exterminate the Republican party, just as the election of Buchanan and the defeat of Fillmore exterminated knownothingism in 1856. Sectional hatreds have been as necessary to the existence of the Republicans as the air they breathe, and when the American people declare by their votes that they are weary of sectional strife and desire peace, the Republican party will be as dilapidated as a collapsed balloon. Then a new party will commence forming, but the indestructible Damocratic party will still live, and it will control the destiny of the nation for twenty years; and its ascension to power will impose grave responsibilities. ful in electing Hancock and English they With the extinction of the Republican party, the Democrats can win the colored people by kindness and conciliation in the hour of victory. This spirit certainly pervades the Democratic party of Shelby county. Already it has been proposed that a colored man be placed upon the legislative Democratic ticket to be elected in November, with the view of demonstrating to the blacks that the Damocratic whites are not their enemies. This subject in the near future will attract much discussion, but for the present we can only

and happiness of both races.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM AND ECON-OMY. During the short time the Democratic party has had control of the congress of the United States, and especially the house of representatives, it has, by its great reduction in the public expenditures, indicated the reform and economy which will signalize the attempted, southern Democrats being es- administration of the government under Democratic rule. The Democratic party has southern claims. And Beatty knows, or ought | for years made war upon the extravagance to know, that the emancipation of the negro and corruptions of the Republican party, is an accomplished fact, acquiesced in by all and promised to inaugurate a rigid system the southern States by special constitutional of economy and reform as soon as they se enactments, and that payment for slaves is cured a majority in congress. This promise impossible. General Beatty knows these has been faithfully fulfilled, and should inthings, and is therefore a willful liar, who spire the country with the belief that the seeks to maintain sectional hate by working Democrats will inaugurate a general system on the creduity of the people he speaks to; of reform so soon as they get possession of every branch of the government. If there be a man-Democrat, National or Republiand lead his fellow-cit zens. The Democrats can-who doubts the economy which the could not do what Beatty says they intend to Democrats claim to have inaugurated in do; but, what is better, they have no disposi- congress, his attention is called to the facts tion to attempt it. The people of the south and figures given in the table below, taken especially are opposed to any increase of the from the American Almanac for 1880, which general tax burden under any pretense what- shows the true amount of appropriations ever, whether of pensioning Confederate | made by the Republican party for the fiscal soldiers, paying for slaves, or paying what years ending June 30, 1873, 1874 and 1875;

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These were the appropriations made by the Republicans when they had possession of both branches of congress. Now look at the tables below, showing the appropriations made under Democratic rule in congress for

the fiscal years ending June 30, 1878, 18 and 1880:		
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CAN STATE OF THE S	Control of the Contro	

It will be seen from these two tables that

the aggregate appropriations for the fiscal

years 1873, 1874 and 1875 under Republican rule in congress were \$185,004,225 02, and 1878, 1879 and 1850 under Democratic rule in congress were \$159,458,370 57, or \$25, control of every department of the Federal government. In 1870 the value of the exports of merchandise from the United States was \$392,771,768, and increased to \$710, 439,441 in 1879. Is it not fair to argue that vested with the right of suffrage, they if the appropriations are now sufficient to conceived the foolish idea that they meet the expenditures of the government, would strengthen their freedom by voting they were extravagantly large during the last six years the Republicans were in power in congress? If the executive and cabinet ministers had been inspired by imposed overseers—the carpetbaggers. At the same sentiment of reform as the Demo-Nashville the colored voters have taken a cratic majority in congress, the appropriations and expenditures would have been reduced to a still greater extent. These facts and figures show conclusively that the Democratic majority in congress has materially cut down the appropriations, reduced the expenper cent., while they have been opposed by a bogus administration and the Republican party clamoring for an increase of expendiures. The Democrats, since they secured control of the house of representatives, have made an average saving to the people of

lars each year. We commend the above statistics to the careful attention of our readers. They are reliable, and should be read by every political speaker and published by earnest of what will be done when they have the sympathy and co-operation of a reforma-tory Democratic President. The Democrats do not go before the country with mere promises of reform, but proudly point to their performances. It is safe to say that with the election of a Democratic President, with the election of a Democratic President, In Jones, president of the club, then thanked the andience for their respectful attention, and announced that the next meeting of the club would be held on the public square next Monday night at eight of clock.

In every part of the south the bincks are rallying to the Damocratic standard. The Democrats are in possession of all the south the erac States, and discovering that their educational facilities have been increased, that none of their rights have been abridged, and that no one wants to return them to slavery, by are for the first time since the war prepared to discuss politics without prejudice.

We understand that in this county there are war prepared to discuss politics without prejudice.

We understand that in this county there are Lot Jones, president of the club, then thanked the audience for their especial attention, and announced that the next meeting of the club would be held on the public square next Monday night at eight o'clock.

TOM HUGHES AGAIN.

for the English Colony was the Best the Country Could

New York Tribune, of Monday: "Have you decided when you will leave New York?"
"On Tuesday night, I think We shall go from here to Newport, where we shall meet some of our co-workers from Boston. We shall only stay there a day or two-just long enough to do our work. I came over here to work, and not to 'biarney' around and have a good time. From there we shall go to Cincinnati, where we will meet the officers of the Cincinnati, where we will meet the officers of the Cincinnati, where we will meet the officers of the Cincinnati Southern raliway. We have some bushness with them, which will take about a day. They have brill a stanon at our settlement, you know. We have been building a road to this station, which ought to have been finished by this time, but it isn't, for some reason or o her. We all wantes to go to Coney island to-day, but we couldn't get off. I hope I shall be able to do so before I sail for England. After I get through with my work in Tennessee I am going around to see my Irlends and have a good time. Until then, however, I shall keep quiet."
"Is your settlement getting along weil?"
"Yes, Indeed, You know this is, to a certain extent an American project. Three years ago some pentlement in Eoston formed a hoard for encourage. "Is your settlement setting along weil?"

"Yes, indeed. You know this is, to a certain extent an American project. Three years ago some gentlemen in Boston formed a board for encouraging emigration from the old centers of population in this country to the fertile unoccupied lands in the west and south. This was purely a philanthropic scheme, and was adopted as the most hopeful means of relieving the destitution among the laboring classes at that time of financial depression. Members of this board made four excurations in 1878 to the western States from lowa to Texas, including Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas, and also to the upland regions of the central States. They selected the present site of the settlement as the one best adapted to their purposes. Some of the gentlemen who now form the English board were making similar inquiries, and one of them, Mr. Boyle, visited this country and inspected the Teonessee plateau. The two boards in England and Boston were finally amalgamated. The present company is registered in and governed from England, but it has an office in Boston, and the Boston board is retained as part of the organization. The amalgamation has strengthened the company a great deal, and will contribute much to the successful development of the enterprise. Our progress has necessarily been slow, however, For instance, a safty a year was occupied in scrutinixing titles and dealing with squatters, and the first purchase of the board was not made until sarly this year. In addition to the land which has been already bought a tract of four hundred thousand acres adjoining the settlement has been bonded. Cyrus Clarke, the present manager for the board on the plateau, has made very favorable terms for us, if we ever desire to purchase it in the luture. The price is one deliar and twenty tents an acre; twenty-floye per cent payable at the time of purchase, and the rest in instalments extending over three years. The company can take the land in such quantities as it desires. This arrangement will enable us to d manner that will redound to the prosperity

EUREKA SPRINGS.

Sanitarium that is in a Very Unsani tary Condition - Health-Living Waters Flowing Through

EUREKA SPRINGS, August 22.—Eurek ,
Arkansas, is a city of twelve hills, not the ordinary
mounds we suspect Rome was built upon, but respectable mountlets some two hundred feet high.
Eureka is also the city of stucks. There seems to
be no strong municipal antherity here capable of
regulating sanitary affairs. Every one is allowed to
requiate as he or she pleases upon the mountain eides,
and there build a mushroom house without reference to the many houses below or above it, and without a care whither the slops and effete matter may be
washed. This is generally drained into the vailey, or
of thirty feet width—where the main city of Eureka
is situated. The result is that this vailey, or
'Mud Lane'' is lithier than the famed streets of
Colonge, and "Mud Creek," which runs in "Mud
Lane," is the principal sewer of the city. The busliness houses face on this creek or lane—a street of
rainer hermaphodite tendencies—and the back of
the stores rest against the slope of the precipious
hills. All the oralinage eventually finds its way into
"Mud Lane," either by percolating through the porous soil or by rushing down through or under the
business houses into this sewer made by nature,
out nature's remedy of cleaning Eureka is exceedingly crude, and unwholesome. Foul odors permeate
the atmosphere along the business streets, and even
a retreat to the mountain tops offers no relief. In
consequence of this ill-regulated, or no system, of
cleaning Eureka, some cases of from an Appeal Correspondent. I

TYPROID FEVER

is the precipitous siant of the hills. Were the slopes any less than sixty degrees much more decayed and effete matter would remain on the surface than at present. So beneficial is this periodical washing by the rain that the number of cases of typhoid fever as Dr. Ward stated, is considerably diminished, and the drug bills fail off by one half; which statement means that there is less fifth in Eureka, "the life-giving center of the world," after a rain, and there is less need of doctors to cure typhoid and other fevers. There is no doubt as to the healing proper ties of the waters here. Cambers of eight years standing have been benefited, even where the patient has had his nose eath off. There is a citizen of Memphils here who has had cancer for many rears. He declares himself well, after a few weeks use of the Eurebs Spring water. This very Sunday an old woman who has had no sight for nine years has been restored to the use of one eye by freely partaking of the waters of this valley. Every other person has some long tale of woes unnumbered which ave been cured. One man, in the gratitude of his heart for being corred of dropsy, rheumatism, asthma and desiness, erected a pair of steps leading to the springs, in order that all might the more easily partake of the fountain of life.

There must be some virtue in these springs, for what else here could draw together eight thousand people, in the heart of a rugged and mountainous.

enjoys it. The distance is eighty five miles, and the stage goes through in one day and night without rest. The poor passenger, occupied in finding a soft seat in the Concord coach (one of the impossibilities of life), and squeezed between two on a seat that is made to bold only double, is in no condition to enjoy the "wear-changing shapes of wood and defile." Let all Memphians beware. Come with as little longgage at possible, and bring a feather pillow. The stage line between Ozark and Eureka, which gets fourteen thousand dollars for carrying the mails, has a monopoly of the business, and charges ten cents a mile for passengers and five cents a pound for all beggage over four pounds in weight—more than it costs to get the baggage from Memphis to Ozark or to send it as freight to Liverpool. Mark the extortion. If an opposition line is put on the road the present one, being subsidized by the mail contracts, lowers rates so as to drive out all competition, and then charges as of old, five cents a pound for beggage. This is the way Memphians are treated, and, alas! Memphis is never favored. The railroad and stage lines feel privileged to gouge thangles less by one hast for passengers and carries a trunk graits, and a Memphian can go via St. Louis to Eureka for nearly the same that it will cost to go in a bee line via Little Bock.

AN AMERICAN JOSEPHINE.

A German Minister of State Divorcing His Wife Apparently for Bensons of State Only-A Disgraceful Business.

London. August 19.—A Berlin dispatch to the Morning Post says: The last obstacle to the appointment of Count Von Haizleld as secretary of state for foreign affairs has been removed, his marriage with the American hady. Miss Moulton, having been legally dissolved.

New York World: The Countess Von Haizleld was born in this city about the year 1852. Her mother, whose maiden name was Ceasarina Metz, was the daughter of Julius Metz, a Lamous mu ic-teacher of that day, and lived at the head of Howard street, next door to Rev. Manton Eastburn, who founded the Church of the Assention, and was afterward Bishop of Massachusstts. Mrs. Metr had been an actress before her marriage, and the daughter was a distinguished beauty, and, being very accomplished, was a great belle in New York selety. Her cancing was remarkably graceful, and an old New Yorker who recollects her perfectly says that she always excited the greatest admiration when she appeared at Charresur's famous dancing academy, which at that time was located where the Boteel building now stands. Old Mr. Charresur took great pride in leading her out on every visit of the lady to the dancing school. Miss Metz married a Mr. Moulton, of Albany, who soon after coming to New York made Investments in real estate which were highly successful. The result of the union was a boy and a girl. The boy's name was Charles Moulton, the girl was the lady whose marriage with Count von Haizleid nas just been diveolved. About ten years after the birth of these children the Moultons went to Faris, where they made their home thenceforth, and the father materially increased his sealth by an association with the increased his sealth by an association with the increased his sealth by an association with the increased his sealth by an association of Boston.

ite with the crown princess, who is much more lenient in these matters than her neither-in-law. Consequently, the prima domax was often invited to court, but a curious distinction was made in the manner in which the invitations were addressed. When the great singer was desired to act in her professional capacity she was addressed as Mile. Lucca, but when the lovitation was purely social it was addressed to the Baroness von E den. Whenever it happens that an officer in the German army marries an actress he immediately resigns his commission to escape being sent to covenity by his fellow officers." This gentleman, upon being informed of the incidents of the countesy's life and antecedents, said that even though there were no other reasons, the facts that her grandmother had been an actress and her sister-in-law a cheert singer were enough to have prevented the count from being received in official circles. This explanation seemed to dispose of the matter to the entire satisfaction of the German gentleman, but friends of the Moulton family said last night to a reporter that it was exampled in the counters of the German gentleman, but friends of the Moulton family said last night to a reporter that it was exampled in the counters of the German position of the forman position of the German position of the definition of Bismarca's new ileutenant.

have developed, and these will certainly increase, as long as promiseuous building on the hill-side is al-lowed, and the fifth from the nonses is permitted to

Enlogistic of General Meyer.

Proposals to sell Ronds. New York, August 25.-The pr

sals to sell bonds to the government to day aggregated \$7 122 350. The secretary of the treature accepted \$2.500,000, at 102.87% to 102.50 for sixes of 1880, 104.77 to 104.80 for sixes of 1881, and 102.77 to 102.78 for fives of 1881.

Washington, August 25 .- The assistant A Louisville Bisze.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indi retions of youth, nervous weakness, early deca oss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will was discovered by a missionary in South America

Celluloid Eye-Glasses. and Amber. The lighest, handsomest and strongest known. For sale in Memphis by C. L. Bird & o., 275 Main street

ELLOWS



I am, sir, yours truly. Z. S. EARLE, JR, M.D.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epiteptic Vita, Whooping Cough, Nerrousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Price, \$1 50 per Bottle. Six for \$7 50 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ENGINES.

STEAM ENGINES BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. **BLOOD AND SKIN** REMEDIES.

SKIN DISEASE.

A severe case of five years' duration

CADDO, IND. TER., Feb. 21, 1879.

entirely cured.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

tionary in Treatment,

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

MEDICINAL.

Without medicine. ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDI-ATED BOUGLES. Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box

Price, \$1 50 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or mailed on receipt of price.
For further particulars send for circular.
P. O. box 1538. J. C. ALLAN & CO., 83 John street, New York.

errors of vouth

PRADE JARK The Great Km-TRADE MAP
glish Bemedy,
an unfailing cure
for Seminal Weak-

Affore TAKING, Lassinde, Pain in AFTER TAKING, the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pampliet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all described at \$1.

No. 10 Mechanics Block, Detroit, Mich., Sold in Memphis by M. H. Knox and H. C. Battle Pholosale 12-14. W. Jones & Co.

ATLANTA, GA., July 4, 1874.

\$1000 REWARD will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S. one particle of mercury, lodide potassium, or any min-

Prepared only by the SWIFT SPEC FIC CO., Al

PRESCRIPTION FREE

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassan street, New York.

Instantly relieves Pain. Soreness and Weakn

POSITIVE CURE

prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemist Druggists, 260 Washington St., Boston, 21 From Toronto, Ont., and 8 Show Hill, London sold by all Degists. Price of CUTICURA

Messrs. Where & Potter: Gentlemen.—In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered, and as a grateful acknowledgment of the curre I have received from the use of the Curricura Resembles, I voluntarily make the following statement:—I have had Salt Rheum on my body and on my leg in a very aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors, during this time, did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure, or even a relief. In fact, when I began the use of Curicura, my limb was so mw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. I commenced to use the Curicura in April, and at once realized its beneficial effects. It gradually drew the inflammation and humor to the surface, and as fast as it appeared, healed it. At times large quantities would come to the surface, causing burning heat, inflammation, swelling and itching, which, under the constant use of Curicura, would rapidly subside and heal. Each time these outbreaks grew less and less severe and finally disappeared, leaving me perfectly cured. I used the Curicura and Soar five months and took the Resouvers most of the time, which were the only remedies I used. I think the Resouver a very strengthening and purifying medicine to take in such extreme cases as mine, because the disease is so weakening to the system.

Very gratefully yours,

MRS. ASA R. BROWN.

Malden, Mass., Oct 18, 1878.

PHILADELPHIA terday Morning.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—A fire broke out shortly after feur o'clock this morning in the flouring mill of W B. Thomas & Eo Fon the porthesst corner of Thirteenth and Willow street, and communicated to the stove and hollow ware foundry of Stuart & Peterson on thelwest, which extended, as did the mill, from Willew to Hamilton street. The fire then spread to the large building at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Hamilton streets, occupied by Gampert & Bros., mannfacturers o'cigars. Thomas & Co.'s mill was in operation at the time the fire was discovered. William Miller, the fireman in the milling-room, is missing. The building was soon in flames, and all the walls falling, and filling the streets by which it is bounded. The falling bricks crushed the east end of Stuart & Peterson's foundry, and the flames which soon swept into the pattern-room in the northesstern corner of the structure, destroyed nearly all the patterns, which Mr. Peterson stated would be hard to replace. He estimates his loss at \$75,000, but is insured. The loss on the mill property is put at \$100,000. Gumpert & Box. insurance is \$23,000, which will about ocver their loss. On the east side of Thirteenth street all the buildings were damaged, increasing the loss about \$10,000.

Meeting of Deaf Butes. CINCINNATI, August 25.—The deaf mute CINCINNATI, August 25.—The deaf mutes of Amarica are holding here to day their first convention. There is a fair attendance of the leading deaf mutes from all parts of the United States and from Canada. The proceedings are all carried on by signs. The following permanent officers have been chosen: President, Robert M'Gregor, of Cincinnati, first vice president, H. C. Rider, of New York: second vice president, H. C. Rider, of New York: second vice president, M. S. Froeman, of Georgia; corresponding secretary, George Doughert, of Missouri; treasurer, B. B. Lawrence, of Louisiana. Short addresses were made by Rev. John Chamberlain, of New York, Edward Booth and Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, and others. The session will centime two days longer.

Premonitions. pondent writes to the Herald as was being made that a large photograph of the trag-edienne, which was displayed on Twenty-third street, had been destroyed, a costly mirror hanging in the manager's office fell to the floor with a crash, and was broken in pieces. Many now religiously believe that these accidents were premon tions. Reference is also made to the curious fact that the chief attraction for her "farewei benefit," given in the same theater in May, 1875, was the balcony scene of Romeo and Juliet, with Miss Nellson as "Juliet," Miss May Wells as the nurse, and H. J. Montague as "Romeo." Not one of these noted players is now living.

in Massachuseette is the

Washington, August 25 .- General Sher WASHINGTON, August 25.—General Sher-man has issued a general order regarding the death of Brigadier General Meyer. The order says that his perseverance, quergy and fact, resulting in establish-ing a uniform international system of simultaneous meteorological observations, affords to the world the only full and satismatory data extant for the study of meteorology. Struck down at the meridian of his usefulness, the country has lost a most distin-guished and promising officer and the signal service an able, efficient and zealous chief.

Backbone of the Bolar Wave Broken. CRICAGO, ILL . August 25 .- The storm of CHICAGO, ILL., Abrilst 29.—16e eform of last night appears, from telegraphic advices, to have extended over a large area of the country, and its effect on the corn crop will doubless be most favorable, as the etalks were drying up very fast in some localities. New York across report a tremendous nurricane along the coast, and it is probable that the wires will be so prostrated that report will be deisyed, if not altogether stopped. At two o'clock there is every indication of future and general rains.

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